At the close of the fourth Maisur war (13th February to 4th May 1799), after the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tipu, Sonda and other territories in the western Karnátak were offered to the Peshwa. The offer was accompanied, among other conditions, by the demand that the Peshwa should employ no Frenchman in his service and that differences between the Maráthás and Nizám Ali should be submitted to English arbitration. To these terms Nána Fadnavis would not agree. Sonda was refused and became part of the Company's territories.[1] On the 1st of June 1799 Lieutenant-General Stuart of the Bombay army was directed to take possession of Kánara including Sonda, and the Maisur Commissioners were instructed not to interfere with him in its management.[2] In the same month Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas Munro, was appointed Collector of Kanára.[3] He was at first under the immediate authority of Colonel Barry Close, the Resident at Maisur, but, on the 1st of February 1800, he was placed under the control and superintendence of the Madras Board of Revenue subject to the general political powers of the Maisur Resident.[4] Officers commanding troops in Kánara were directed to comply with the Collector's requisitions for military aid. Munro[5] found many districts in the occupation of petty chiefs: Bilgi was in the possession of a *páligar*; Ankola and Sadáshivgad were garrisoned by Tipu's troops; and the Rája of Sonda had entered his long abandoned territory and claimed it as his ancient inheritance. The followers of the famous Marátha freebooter Dhundia had burst

Munro, 1799.

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the handsomest women were carried off, and the rest ravished. Such of the men as fell into the Maráthás' hands were killed, and of those who escaped the sword a large proportion perished of hunger. Every eatable thing was swept away by those whom people in Europe are pleased to call the mild Hindu. Colonel Wilks (in Rice's Mysore, I. 315) writing in 1804, thus summarises the effect of the Marátha raids into Maisur during the second half of the eighteenth century: A Marátha army is the most fatal source of depopulation. Gopálráo Hari invaded Maisur in 1760, Bani Visáji Pandit in 1761, Mádhav Ráo in 1765, 1767, and 1770, Tryambak Ráo in 1771, Raghunáth Ráo in 1774, and Hari Pant Phadke in 1776 and 1786. I have investigated on the spot and examined the traces of the merciless ravages of Parashurám Bháu in 1791 and 1792. Many districts once well peopled have not a trace of a human being. Of the ruin it caused Lieutenant Moor, who was with Parashurám's army from 1790 to 1792, gives the following details: On their way south the route of the army (Narrative, 52) was marked by ruin and devastation. Every village and town was razed with the ground and the road strewed with bullocks and horses. In ten miles as many destroyed villages were seen without a soul to tell their names. When (Ditto, 141) we consider the ruin spread by such a host of locusts we are inclined to think the curse of God could not have fallen on the Egyptians in a more terrible form. Even after the war was over, on their way north, the Maráthás continued (Ditto, 225) to plunder the towns and villages on the line of march. It was more like the beginning of a war than the beginning of a peace. The army suffered frightfully from want of grain and from want of fodder. To escape starvation the English contingent was forced to leave the main army. Before they left rice had risen to three five and six shillings the pound (3, 5, 6 *rupees* the *sher*). Scarcely a sound was heard in the once noisy camp. Horses and bullocks were dying everywhere or standing listless and famine-stricken with their melancholy masters seated beside them (Ditto, 228, 229, 231). In spite of the misery he caused, Parashurám was, according to Moor (Narrative, 388), a kind man and was most respected where he was most known. The Duke of Wellington (Supplementary Despatches, I. 345) described the Maráthas in Maisur and eastern Kanára as a curse to human nature.

[1] Grant Duff, 545; Rice's Mysore, I. 290.
[2] Wellesley's Despatches, II. 18, 22. [3] Gleig's Life of Munro, 58, 87.
[4] Letters from Secy. to Govt. to Captain Munro and to the Board of Revenue, 1st Feb. 1800. [5] Letter to Board of Revenue, 31st May 1800, 2 and 3.

Chapter VII. History. Eighteenth Century.

from Bednur into Kundápur close to the south of Bhatkal.[1] There were pretenders to almost every part of the district. Except within the limits of the old Sonda state, though too strong for the civil power, these claimants and freebooters were too contemptible to be made the object of a military expedition. They found Munro firm, and the threat of being treated as rebels forced them to give in.

Colonel Wellesley, 1799.

The Sonda territory corresponding to the present upland sub-divisions of Sirsi, Yellápur, Haliyál, and Supa did not submit without trouble. The chief of Bilgi in the south struggled for a time; but in September had to submit to a detachment of English troops.[2] The Maráthás and Sonda irregulars were plundering the country and had almost emptied it of people. In the same month as Colonel Wellesley's detachments began to pour in both the Maráthás and the Sonda troops had to withdraw. Bápuji Sindia, the Marátha commandant of Dhárwár, ordered his detachments at Haliyál and at Sambráni, about five miles south of Haliyál, to maintain their posts against the British. On the 29th of September the Sambráni garrison of 300 men who had strongly barricaded the village were attacked and the village was carried though not without loss.[3] Hearing of the fall of Sambráni the Haliyál garrison abandoned their post and on Colonel Wellesley's advance Supa also was taken without a struggle. In October as opposition was at an end Colonel Wellesley returned to Maisur leaving troops at Supa, at Haliyál, at Mundgod twenty miles east of Yellápur, and at Badnagad fifteen miles north-east of Sirsi.[4] So completely ruined was the country between Sirsi and Supa that in Colonel Wellesley's opinion the chief of Sonda who had chiefly caused the ruin deserved to be treated as the worst of enemies. He and his people had plundered and destroyed wherever they had been. To him were due the most disastrous and the most numerous scenes of human misery that Colonel Wellesley ever had the misfortune to witness. It was a matter of indifference in whose hands the government was placed. It was almost literally true that owing to the conduct of the Sonda chief and of Marátha freebooters there was little to govern except trees and wild beasts.[5] By the beginning of October 1799 the Company's rule was firmly established throughout Kánara.[6]

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[1] Dhundia Wágh, a Marátha by descent, served in Haidar's army, but decamped to Dhárwár during the invasion of Lord Cornwallis (1790). In 1794 he was induced to go to Seringapatam, and refusing to embrace Islám was forcibly converted and thrust into prison. He was released by British soldiers at the capture of Seringapatam, escaped to the Marátha country, collected a large force, committed many depredations, and was in 1800 killed in a cavalry charge led by Colonel Wellesley. (Rice's Mysore and Coorg, I. 297). [2] Suppl. Desp. I. 302, 326.

[3] Suppl. Desp. I. 340, 341. [4] Suppl. Desp. I. 347. [5] Supply Desp. I. 358.

[6] Mr. Francis Newcome Maltby, a former Collector of Kánara, writing in the Calcutta Review, XXI. 336, thus summarises Munro's work in Kánara: 'When Munro entered the district, the petty chiefs openly resisted his authority, and the great body of the landholders revived a practice with which they had been familiar under weaker governments. They organised a passive resistance, and refused to assemble to settle their rents. But they had to deal with a soldier and statesman gifted beyond other men with the power of using severity and kindness, each in its proper degree. One or two plundering chiefs were hanged, and their bands dispersed, others were pensioned, and the peaceful landholders saw nothing to encourage farther combination in the man who did not even offer to treat for terms, but calmly gave them time to dissolve their confederations.'

Of the state of the district when it came under his charge in 1799, Munro has left the following account: Within the last forty years, except in a few favoured spots, land has ceased to be saleable; the greater part is not only unsaleable but waste and overgrown with wood; the population has diminished by one-third and the value of property has suffered a very much greater reduction. Gersappa and Ankola have only a few beggarly inhabitants, and at Honávar there is not a single house.[1] The north of the district, Lowland or Payanghát Sonda was in the same state as the most desolate districts further to the south. Upland or Bálaghát Sonda was still worse. It was nearly a complete desert. Throughout its whole extent, except a few small openings, it had not a cultivated spot a mile square. The rest of the country was so overgrown with forest that it could be crossed only where roads had been cleared. Most of the villages had thieves in their pay. For four years before the overthrow of Tipu's power three or four thousand banditti had driven out all the Sultán's garrisons, except those at Haliyál and Sadáshivgad. They defeated several parties sent against them, and, though dispersed by a strong detachment, several bands of fifty to a hundred men continued to elude search and commit depredations.[2] In 1800 some still held out. Robberies and murders were frequent; no village was safe without a guard.[3]

Condition, 1799.

In 1801 Kánara was visited by the learned and most observant traveller Dr. Buchanan, whose diary, the result of a residence of about fifteen months, has since remained the standard work on Maisur and Kánara. Buchanan speaks with respect of Major Munro's management of the province. He had not been so liberal in his grants to temples as some officers, but this economy did not seem to be attended by bad results. His conduct seemed to have gained the good opinion of every honest industrious man under his authority.[4]

Buchanan, 1801.

The following account, summarised from Dr. Buchanan's journal,[5] shows the state of North Kánara in the early months of 1801. In the extreme south the Bhatkal valley was excellently cultivated. At the public expense in the fair season dams were made to water the rice fields. There were many cocoa gardens enclosed with stone walls, better than any in South Kánara. Between Bhatkal and Shiráli, five miles (1½ *kos*) to the north, the country was full of bare laterite hills, some of whose sides were terraced for rice. Beilerú or Bailúr nine miles north (3 *kos*) had beautiful Alexandrine laurel or Calophyllum inophyllum trees. The shore was skirted with cocoa palms and the soil of the plain was generally good; almost the whole was under rice. At Bailur the people in their scattered houses had suffered much from the Maráthás. There were not more than half

Condition, 1801.

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[1] Life, I. 67. [2] Munro's Life, I. 75. [3] Munro's Life, I. 75.
[4] Buchanan's Mysore, III. 33, 131. Munro who was loved in Bellári, was feared in Kánara. He hated its impassable woods and hills, its five months of rain, and its unfriendly deceitful people. On the 7th of June 1800, he wrote, 'Where there has been seven years of anarchy order can be established only by being inflexible; indulgence may be thought of afterwards.' Arbuthnot's Life, I. lxxvii. lxxxv.
[5] Mysore and Canara, III. 166-174, 181-184, 201.

Chapter VII. History. Nineteenth Century. *Condition, 1801.*

the number which were wanted to till the ground; and a great part of the cocoa-palms were dead. The roads were good, but not because labour had been spent on them, and every now and again came rivers, hills, and rocks impassable for a cart, difficult even for a bullock. From Bailur about ten miles north Buchanan passed among low bare laterite hills, with only two narrow valleys with a few people and a little good rice land, the barrennest tract he had ever seen. Two miles south of the Honávar lake there was a plain of poor soil with few people. It was impossible without making arrangements beforehand to take cattle across the Honávar lake. Honávar had been demolished by Tipu in 1784; since 1799 five shops had been opened. The pirate craft of the Marátha coast were a great hindrance to trade. They hovered round Pigeon Island and had the impertinence even to enter the rivers and inlets. Eight days before Buchanan was there, they had carried off two boats from Honávar, a week earlier one boat from Manki, and five days earlier one from Bhatkal. In the six miles between Honávar and Haladipura the soil was poor and the country much spoiled by creeks. According to Buchanan the cultivated lands were private property, the holder paying a lump sum for his entire estate. The proprietors, who were Bráhmans, were called *mulyárs* and some of them leased part of their lands to tenants or *genigárs*. Few estates were encumbered with mortgages, as the Bráhmans of Haiga were good economists. The Bráhmans did not work with their own hands; those with twenty ploughs were rich and those with four were fairly off; many had only one plough. In the Bráhmans' farms most of the work was done by slaves. The women slaves got a daily allowance of rice which amounted to nearly fifteen bushels a year, worth something less than £1 8*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 14½). They were also paid 5*s.* (Rs. 2½) for clothes or altogether about £1 13*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 16¾) a year. A male slave's allowance was 22½ bushels of rice worth £2 7*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 23¾). A free male servant hired by the day received four pounds (2 *hanis*) of rice. Free men and slaves worked from five in the morning to seven at night, at noon eating food cooked by the master's people. The tenants held on four to ten years leases. For each crop of rice they paid for the best land eighty-four pounds (2 *morays* or *mudás*), for middling land sixty-three pounds (1½ *moray*), and for poor land forty-two pounds (1 *moray*). The over-holder paid the taxes. If he failed, under what Buchanan calls a miserable system of true Hindustáni invention, a man was billetted on him, and sold the crop and deducted the land tax. If a man gave security and failed to pay, on the third day after his failure, his security was put in confinement. Government never sold land because of arrears of rent, and in bad seasons the government demand was reduced. In private sales land fetched about five times its yearly rental and could be mortgaged for about two and a half times, the lender taking all the profit and the borrower being free to redeem it at any time. The value of land was shown by the number of disputed successions. The families generally lived undivided, the eldest member managing its affairs. A reduction in the export duty on rice and an increase in the demand were making rice a more important crop than it had formerly been.

The cattle were buffaloes and oxen, poor animals, most of them from above the Sahyádris. In the rainy months they were fat and strong; in the dry season though fed with hay and straw they were scarcely able to crawl. Working oxen were fed on rice husks, and working buffaloes on cocoanut-oil cake. Milk and butter were very dear as the few cows were in wretched condition. There were no carts. The Maratha pirates were a great obstacle to trade; people were afraid to build boats. There were no manufactures. Trade had been destroyed by Tipu and the merchants were only beginning to come back. Rice had formerly been imported. Now the number of people was so reduced that rice was one of the chief exports. The other leading exports were cocoanuts, betelnuts, pepper, and sandalwood. Kumta seemed to have once been a place of note. It had been twice burned by Tipu's irregulars. Hegada a little to the north of Kumta was a fine plain with farm-houses built in a style which showed that the people were much better off than was usual in India. Mirzai or Mirján on the north bank of the Tadri was entirely destroyed. In the hilly country to the east of Mirzai or Mirján well watered valleys were not fully cultivated owing to the want of people. North of Mirján the soil was good but was much neglected, because there was no one to till it. The plain of Gokarn was well cultivated, full of rice fields mixed with palm gardens. The Gangávli river had most wretched boats and no trade; its banks were beautiful but rather barren, and its salt was so bad as to be scarcely saleable. The country to the north of the Gangávli river, which according to Buchanan was the division between Haiga or Haiva and Konkana, though larger than the southern district, yielded much less revenue.[1] It was not naturally poorer and the people were by no means richer than those in the south; in fact their houses were not nearly so good. But it had been so long unsettled that it was wonderfully waste. Even of the good lands not more than two-thirds were under cultivation. The country had been laid waste by the Maráthás and by Komárpáik and Halepáik robbers. Munro had lately done good service by sending troops to shoot one Ganesh the Short, a Komárpáik chief who had persisted in his old practice of freebooting too long after the arrival of the English. Ankola was recovering and had forty shops. But the people did not live in towns. A few shops were collected in one place, and all the other inhabitants were scattered on their farms. The country to the north of Ankola was overgrown by trees. Part of it had once been cultivated, and with people enough the whole might be made productive. The only industry was a poor manufacture of catechu out of the *khair* tree, Mimosa catechu. Round Sadáshivgad, much land had fallen into the hands of Government and was waste. This was the result of the raids of Venja Náyak, a Komárpáik chief, who had forced even Bráhmans to join his caste. He had been brought to order by Major Munro and was now quiet. The town of Kárwár, formerly a noted place of European commerce,

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1 Honávar £20,400 (*Pagodas* 51,000); Kundápur £20,000 (*Pagodas* 50,000); and Ankola £11,600 (*Pagodas* 29,000).

Chapter VII. History. Nineteenth Century. *Condition, 1801.*

had gone to ruin. Of its former commerce the only trace was a little traffic in salt and catechu. The chief husbandmen were miserably ignorant Habbu Bráhmans who had alienated much of their land to Maráthás, Konkana Bráhmans, and Komárpáiks. Munro had lowered the land rates, but, as what remained was strictly exacted, the revenue had increased. An estate paying £1 12*s.* (*Pagodas* 4) of revenue could be mortgaged for £40 (*Pagodas* 100) and sold for £60 (*Pagodas* 150). The land which had fallen to Government was charged higher rates than the old estates. The farms varied in size from one to five ploughs. The family of the proprietors generally worked on the farm, only a few of the rich employed hired servants. There were no slaves. Men servants were paid £2 8*s.* 4*d.* (*Pagodas* 6), or 16*s.* 1½*d.* (*Pagodas* 2) a year with a daily meal of rice. The oxen were small and wretched, and there were few buffaloes.[1]

The north bank of the Kálinadi or Kárwár river was at first level with pretty good soil. Behind this the country rose in hills. There was apparently little tillage. Owing to disturbances the village of Gopichiti, the first stage from Kárwár, had been deserted for twenty years. But under the security of Munro's authority people had begun to settle. During the second stage, though much of the land had once been tilled, there was not a house for sixteen miles up the north bank of the Kárwár river. Kadra, about twenty miles from the coast, had once been a place of note; all that was left were two houses with one man and a lad, besides women. All the rest had been swept away by a great sickness which had prevailed for several years. The people thought it was the work of some angry spirit; in Buchanan's opinion it was probably due to the spread of forest. Sixteen miles further to Airla-Gotma the country was still without an inhabitant or a trace of tillage. But it was not entirely deserted as small villages were hid in the forest. The people, who had been utterly lawless were reduced to order by Major Munro, and, except from tigers, the roads were now safe for a defenceless man. The country beyond was most unhealthy; for a stranger it was considered certain death.

At the foot and up the Sahyádri spurs to the south of the Kálinadi Buchanan found valleys with rice and plantations of betel and cocoa palms.[2] Further on the pepper hills were miserably neglected. The forests were very stately; but the climate was deadly. The road up the Sahyádris to Kutaki was badly planned. Loaded cattle could pass, and this the people thought was all that could be required of a road. Above the top of the Sahyádris, though the country was level and the soil good, there was no tillage, except low rice lands and betel gardens. The people were Haiga Bráhmans, hardworking husbandmen who tilled with their own hands. Formerly the country was full of thieves and gangs of scoundrels called *sadi sambati*. After Major Munro had driven most of them out, they went to the Marátha country and thrice returned to Kánara in great strength. Bands twenty to thirty strong still occasionally came. When attacks were expected the

[1] Buchanan's Mysore, III. 181-184. [2] Buchanan's Mysore, III. 201.

Bráhmans and other quiet people left their houses, and even during the rains hid themselves in the forests. Pestilence and beasts of prey were gentle compared with Hindu robbers, who tortured all who fell into their hands. In the sixteen miles to Yellápur the trees and the soil were fine. Three-fourths of the gardens were occupied, but from want of cultivators three-fourths of the rice lands were waste. Yellápur had a hundred houses, and a fairly supplied market. Sixteen miles beyond Yellápur the country was uninhabited. When Major Munro came to Kánara the sixteen miles from Yellápur to Sonda was a continued waste. About half way Major Munro had established Karay Hoso-hali a miserable hamlet of six houses. The people were Maráthás. Tigers and wild buffaloes were numerous, but there were no elephants. Further on the country was waste to Saucadagonda, where were some rice fields and a few houses belonging to the Teacher of the Haiga Bráhmans. To Sonda the country was very rough and there was little cultivation, except some betel gardens in and near the old walls. In the eight miles between Sonda and Sirsi, Buchanan saw neither houses nor cultivation, but it was said that there were villages near the road. In two places he noticed neglected pepper plantations. Sirsi was a small village on a considerable thoroughfare which was still troubled by robbers. Great part of the garden land near Sirsi was waste. This was due, along with other troubles, to Tipu's raising the land-tax. Major Munro had reduced the rent to the old standard, but no new gardens had been begun as the people expected further indulgence. There were few slaves. Most of the field work was done either by Haiga Bráhmans or by hired labourers. The Haiga Bráhmans toiled on their own ground at every form of labour, but they never worked for hire. For so poor a country the wages were very high. The hired male servants, who were generally engaged by the year and who were all men, seldom received money in advance. They got three meals a day in their master's house, and once a year a blanket, a handkerchief, and £2 8*s.* 4*d.* (*Pagodas* 6) in cash. The women who were hired by the day were paid 3 pounds (1½ *shers*) of rough rice and about 1½*d.* (1 *anna*) a day in cash (3 *dudus* of which 49½=Re. 1). A male slave received 4 pounds (2 *shers*) of rough rice a day, and, once a year a blanket, a handkerchief, a piece of cotton cloth, and some oil, tamarinds, and capsicum. For his wedding, the only money he ever saw, he was given £6 8*s.* 11*d.* (*Pagodas* 16) as the price of his wife. As the wife had to be bought she and all the children became the master's property. A woman slave was paid 3½ pounds (1¾ *shers*) of rough rice a day, and once a year a blanket, a piece of cotton cloth, and a jacket. Children and old people got dressed victuals at the master's house and were allowed some clothing. The men worked from sunrise to sunset with a rest of twenty-four minutes at midday. The women staid at home till eight in the morning cooking. They then carried the food into the fields and remained working with the men till sunset. There were few or no resident merchants. Some merchants from below the Sahyádris bought a little pepper, but the chief buyers of local produce were Banjigs from Hubli, Dhárwár, and the Marátha dominions, who were said to give every protection and encouragement to trade.

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Nineteenth Century.

Condition, 1801.

These inland traders brought cloth and grain, and took pepper betelnut and cardamoms. Some of the trading was done by barter, but most by cash payments to local shopkeepers. There was an import of iron from Maisur for local use, and an import and great through traffic in salt from the coast to the Marátha territories. The climate was considered dangerous to people not inured to it from birth. In the twenty miles between Sirsi and Banavási a great deal of the country which had formerly been cleared was waste. Banavási had ruined walls and about 250 houses. In the east of Sonda, owing to want of people and stock, dry field tillage was much neglected, and the whole of the rice-ground was not cultivated. The cattle were larger than in lowland Kánara, but greatly inferior to the cattle further to the east, from which many plough oxen were brought. Buffaloes were more used than oxen. There were no sheep, goats, swine, or asses, and very few horses. The revenue was paid in money. The custom of lending money on the mortgage of land proved that the land-tax was moderate and left enough with the cultivator to make the land valuable. A farmer with six ploughs was considered rich. Haiga Bráhmans never themselves held the plough. Hired men received 8 pounds (4 *shers*) of rough rice worth less than 1½*d.* (1 *anna*). A man slave was given 4 pounds (2 *shers*) of rough rice a day worth £1 2*s.* a year, a handkerchief, a blanket, and a piece of cloth worth 4*s.* (Rs. 2), about 8*s.* (*Pagoda* 1) in money, and at harvest six *kandaks* of rice worth 14*s.* 6*d.* A woman slave received a piece of cloth every year and a meal of dressed victuals on any day she worked.

When Munro left Kánara in 1800, the district of which he had been in charge was divided. The present collectorate of North Kánara together with the Kundápur sub-division of South Kánara was placed under Mr. Read, and the rest under Mr. Ravenshaw. In 1817 the two divisions were re-united into one collectorate under the Honourable Mr. Harris, and remained as one charge till the transfer of North Kánara to the Bombay Presidency in 1862.

Riots, 1831.

About the beginning of 1831 there were some riots termed *kuts*, to suppress which it was necessary to call in military aid. The season had been unfavourable and the collection of the Government demands was resisted. Government were of opinion[1] that the riots were due, not to so temporary a cause as failure of crops, but to the state of the assessment which was said to be on some estates but a pepper-corn, and on others oppressively high. Subsequent inquiry[2] showed that the riots had been got up by the intrigues of some Bráhmans on the Collector's establishment to throw the district into confusion, bring discredit on the administration of Mr. Dickenson, and procure the removal of Native Christians from the revenue department. The riots were easily suppressed and no great injury was done.

Sávant Rising, 1858-1859.

On the night of the 2nd of February 1858 three sons of Phond Sávant, a man of position in Sávantvádi, who, since the disturbances of 1844-45 had been under guard in Goa, escaped. They gathered a band of 150 men, plundered the customs house at the Tini pass

[1] Letter to Principal Collectors and Magistrates, 130, 8th February 1831.
[2] Mr. Stokes, Commissioner, to the Board of Revenue, 12th January 1833.

about thirty miles north-west of Supa and took a strong position on Darshanigudda hill about five miles north of Tini. Troops were sent against them and a large reward was offered for their capture. But the country was so difficult and so favourable for banditti that they remained at large for nearly two years. In the latter part of 1859 the continued pressure of the troops greatly reduced the strength of the gang. It was finally broken up by Lieutenants Gertzen and Dreuner on the 5th of December 1859.[1]

Transfer, 1862.

On the 16th of April 1862 the district of North Kánara, with the exception of the Kundápur sub-division, for administrative and legislative purposes, was transferred to the Presidency of Bombay by an order of the Secretary of State issued under 16th and 17th Victoria cap. 95 section 18.[2] The principal reasons for the transfer were that the district was a narrow strip of territory interposed between cotton districts of great importance to the Bombay cotton trade and the sea, the commercial emporium of which, at least as regarded the cotton trade, was Bombay, and that while the cotton cultivation and trade above the Sahyádris and the coasting trade below, looked to Bombay as their commercial capital, the Public Works and other departments of administration in Kánara looked to Madras as the seat of their Government with which there was little commercial connection.[3] There was much discussion as to what extent of territory should come under the Bombay Presidency. Even after the proclamation of transfer it was represented that Kundápur should not be excluded,[4] as, except those transferred to the Bombay Government, it was the only sub-division on the Malabár coast in which the Kanárese language was spoken. The Secretary of State declined to alter his decision.[5] By Bombay Act III. of 1863, from the date of transfer, the territory was declared subject to the acts and regulations of the Bombay Presidency.

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[1] Stokes' Belgaum, 92-93.
[2] Political, 16, 28th February 1862, and Proclamations of 16th April 1862.
[3] Government of India, 2519, 24th December 1861.
[4] Bombay Government to Secretary of State, 9, 12th May 1862.
[5] Political, 23, 30th June 1862.